The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1864. Vol. 37: No.35.

The Bedford Inquirer

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Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street,

OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

TERMS:

$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance,

$2.25 if not paid within three months, $2.50 if not paid within the year

Rates of Advertising.

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PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

U. H. AKERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office one door south of the "Mengel House,"

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care Collections made on the shortest notice.
Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.
Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

ALEX. KING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
April 1, 1864—tf.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY.

Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also drafting up partnerships and other accounts.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JNO. MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.,
April 1, 1864.—tf.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph,s on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.
Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

JOHN LUTZ,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
GENERAL AGENT.

Regularly licensed agent for the collection of Government claims, bounties, back pay, pensions, &c., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.
Office with J. R. Durborrow, Esq., on Juliana Street, Bedford Pa.
August 19th, 1864.—tf.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,
Bedford, Pa.,
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.
G. W. Rupp, O. E. Shannon, F. Benedict.
apr. 15, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.
Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.
He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 8, 1864—zz.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist of Woodbury,

WILL spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted.
Aug. 5,1864.—tf.

C. N. HICKOK
DENTIST.
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 29th, 1864.—tf.

UNION HOTEL.
VALENTINE STECKMAN, Proprietor,
West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

THE public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.
A splendid Livery Stable attached. [apr.'64.

Select Poetry.

MY OWN FIRESIDE.

"It is a mystic circle, that surrounds
Comforts and virtues never known beyond
Its hallow'd limit." SOUTHEY.

Let others seek for empty joys
At ball or concert, rout or play;
Whilst far from Fashion's idle noise,
Her gilded domes and trappings gay,
I wile the wintry eve away,
'Twixt book and lute the hours divide;
And marvel how I e'er could stray
From thee—my own fireside!

My own fireside! Those simple words
Can bid the sweetest dreams arise,
Awaken feeling's tenderest chords,
And fill with tears of joy mine eyes.
What is there my wild heart can prize,
That doth not in thy sphere abide;
Haunt of my home-bred sympathies,
My own—my own fireside!

A gentle form is near me now;
A small white hand is clasped in mine;
I gaze upon her placid brow,
And ask, what joys can equal thine?
A babe, whose beauties half divine,
In sleep his mother's eyes doth hide;
Where may Love seek a fitter shrine
Than thou, my own fireside!

My refuge ever from the storm
Of this world's passion, strife, and care;
Though thunder-clouds the skies deform,
Their fury cannot reach me there:
There all is cheerful, calm, and fair:
Wrath, Envy, Malice, Strife, or Pride
Hath never made its hated lair
By thee—my own fireside!

Shrine of my household deities!
Bright scene of home's unsullied joys;
To thee my burden'd spirit flies
When Fortune frowns, or Care annoys!
Thine is the bliss that never cloys;
The smile whose truth has oft been tried:—
What, then, are this world's tinsel joys
To thee—my own fireside!

Oh, may the yearnings, fond and sweet,
That bids my thought be all of thee,
Thus ever guide my wandering feet
To thy heart-soothing sanctuary!
Whate'er thy future years may be,
Let joy or grief my fate betide,
Be still an Eden bright to me,
My own—my own fireside!

—*Alaric Watts.*

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

Revelations Concerning a Plot to Overthrow the Government--The Knights of the Golden Circle Transformed Into the Order of American Knights--Their Forms of Initiation, Oaths and Purposes.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 28.

In April May and June, a number of prominent citizens of St. Lonis, and other parts of Missouri, were arrested by order of Provost-Marshal Sanderson, but upon what charge did not transpire. The matter excited considerable comment and inquiry, which abated as some were released with assurances that the suspicions against them proved groundless, while others were set free on bond or retained in custody for future examination. Latterly rumors have been rife that there was much more in the occasion of these arrests than had been imagined; that, in fact, a cunningly-concelled but dangerous conspiracy had at length been found to exist, the full nature and extent of which the authorities had many difficulties in determining. The matter weeks ago became a topic of conversation in the better informed circles in St. Louis, but evident reasons forbade public reference to the subject. Within the last week the previously indefinite reports have taken shape, and though no authentic disclosures have been made it is now no secret as to what substantially, the suspected organization is, nor who is in full possession of the proofs. The St. Louis correspondent of *The Chicago Tribune*, writing briefly on the 22d inst., first gives publicity to the principal points.

It now appears that the arrests referred to, some made as early as last April, grew out if trustworthy information of the existence of an extensive secret organization contemplating a distinct and effective movement to co-operate with the armed Rebels in the overthrow of the Government. The clue was gained by Provost-Marshal-General Sanderson, as early as last March, and has since engaged his laborious and careful attention, producing an investigation in which voluminous testimony has been taken, and numerous additional arrests have been made, both in this city and elsewhere.

Of the citizens arrested, a number were refused parole and bound, and continued imprisoned.—It now leaks out that those men have been found to be influential officers of an extensive association co-operating with a similar one in Rebeldom looking to the establishment of a North-Western Confederacy (!) and including as a part of the programme the forcible ejection of Mr. Lincoln from the executive office! The details of this matter might relieve the statement of any improbability, arising from the apparent hopelessness for good reasons they are not at presnce permitted to be published. Col. Sanderson has, we understand, unraveled the plot, not without the expenditure of much time and patience, as well as labor, it being necessary with extreme caution to gain the introduction of trustworthy Unionists into the councils of the suspected parties. The testimony collected, embodying the reports of his agents and proceedings of the secret "Lodges" or "Temples" cover, it is said, a full ream of foolscap paper, has been transmitted, in a report to Gen. Rosecrans, to the authorities at Washington.

The projects of these conspirators in this Department have of course been "headed off," and it is to be hoped that they will be disposed of in like summary manner elsewhere.

The evidence is said to implicate many public men, and proves the organization formidable and dangerous, if undiscovered. One of the arrested parties vainly offered a bond of $500,000 for his release.

The gathered facts warrant the belief that the following may be relied upon as a tolerable correct exposition of a conspiracy whose numbers, treasonable purposes and effective organization, are certainly calculated to startle the loyal people of this country, and to excite gave apprehensions of a fresh peril:

THE ORDER.

The order is a secret one. It is called by different names in different localities of Sates, and is known among its members by these initials, written thus, O. A. K. Its real object is to embarrass and thwart the administration of the General Government in the conduct of the war, and overthrow the Government, if that be necessary to secure the supremacy of the order. Its professions as well as its purposes are different in different States; thus, while it professes and proclaims a war policy in New-York, Pennsylvania and other States, in Ohio and other Western States it is for peace; so while in the eastern section of the Union it is clamerous for the restoration of the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was," in the Western its undisguised object and avowed policy is the establishment of a North-Western Confederacy.

ITS PRINCIPLE AND OATH.

The aim and fundamental principle, if principle it may be called, upon which the organization is founded, and which is incorporated in the oath or obligation of every degree taken by any member thereof, is that the chosen officers of our Government have usurped authority; and they claim it, not only as their right, but as their duty, to resist those officers, and, if need be, to expell them by force; in plain, unvarnished English, that Abraham Lincoln is a usurper, and that it is not only their right, but their duty, to drive him out of the White House. It is claimed by them and so explained in the oath or obligation itself which they take, that such resistance to the existing functionaries of the Government is not revolution, but only the assertion of right. To make this point more clear, the following extracts from the oath is given:

"In accordance with the principles upon which is founded the American theory, Government can exercise only delegated powers; hence if those who shall have been chosen to administer the Government shall assume to exercise powers not delegated, they should be regarded and treated as *usurpers*."

The meaning of this, to leave no doubt, is explained in the same obligation still further by these words:

"The reference to inherit power, as also to existing necessity, on the part o fthe functionary for the sanction of any arbitrary exercise of power by him, we will not accept in palliatign or excuse."

ORIGIN.

The origin of the order is traced to the Southern Confederacy, and it has been erected upon the ruins of the Knights of the Golden Circle," which at one time was extensive among officers of the Rebel army, and their sympathizing secession friends in the loyal States. That Order having been thoroughly exposed—its rituals, signs, grips; &c., made known to the public—it became necessary to organize something in its stead.

STERLING PRICE THE CHIEF.

The result of the effort, it would seem, was the Order of American knights, of which Maj-Gen. Sterling Price, of the Rebel army, became the chief, known by the title of Supreme Commander, while a distinguished demagogue and agitator from Ohio, sojourned at the city of Richmond, in exile. He, it would seem, was fully enlightened in the mysteries, objects, and purposes of this sublime Rebel Order, and submitted to all its rights and privileges as a member.

VALLANDIGHAM IN IT.

The next step was a gigantic conspiracy between himself and the Rebel authorities, to inaugurate another Rebellion in the Loyal States, to seperate the Southern Rebellion. To do this, he was made Supreme Commander of the Northern Section of the Order, embracing the Loyal States, and was assisted to make his escape through the blockading fleet to Canada, whither he fled to establish his headquarters, and commence the organization of the Northern section of the Order of traitors.

HIS WORK IN CANADA.

Soon after the arrival of this infamous traitor in Canada, he had a conference with the master spirit of those in affinity of feeling and sentiment with him from the various loyal States, especially those of the West. The names of those visiting him at the Clifton House are all known and preserved, to be furnished to the public whenever occasion may require that it should be known who the conspirators are that early met in conclave, upon foreign soil to confer with him and aid him in the organization of this secret league of sworn traitors. It is not necessary now to enumerate, but prominent among those visitors may be given the names of such men as William B. Reed of Philadelphia, George H. Pendleton and George F. Pugh of Ohio, Christian Kribben of St. Louis, Wilbur F. Storey and Merrick of Chicago.—Facts and evidence are at hand throwing a flood of light on the object of the visits there, and the results following from the conference, which in due time, no doubt, will reach the public eye.

On the approach of Fall, and after having had all the interviews and conference at the Clifton House, and concluded his arrangements for the organization of the order in the different loyal States, the supreme commander of the northern section changed his headquarters to Windsor, Canada West where he could have made free and unembarrassed intercourse with its members in the Western States.

VALLANDIGHAM'S SECRET ADDRESS.

About the first of January last he issued an address to the lodges or temples througout the loyal States, of which a published copy has been obtained, and which discloses freely the treasonable character of the order. It may not be out of place to give some quotations from it to show the character of the order and the treasonable purposes its members have in view. Here is one extract:

"Brothers, again renew your solemn vows!—Swear at your hearthstones—at the stars consecrated to your household gods! Swear in the holy sanctuary where your fathers worshipped—at their tombs and their sacred memories! that [there quoting the language of the obligation of the order] 'I will at all times if need be, take up arms in the cause of the oppressed in my own country. First of all against any armed monarch, prince, potentate, power, or Government usurpsr, which may be found in arms and waging war against a people or peoples who are endeavoring to establish or have inaugurated a government for themselves of their own free choice, in accordance with, and formed upon, the eternal principles of truth! This I do promise without regard to the name, station or designation of the invading power, whether it shall arise from within or come from without.

"Here is another quotation, also the language of the obligation of the order:

"'That I will never take up arms in behalf of any monarch, prince, or government which does not recognize the sole authority of power to be the will of the governed, expressly and distinctly declared—nor in any cause or service as a mercenary;' thus have you sworn at the altars of your order, in the presence of your God and the brothers assembled. The time is near when these vows must be redeemed! The despotism which has crushed us under its iron heel so long, is the Government usurped, which is found in arms and waging war against our noble States, and would degrade them from sovereignties to the mean condition of dependencies of a centralized power."

These extracts are in themselves sufficient, but another is added:

"Such a picture, gloomy, dark and blood-marked, the contemplation of which mantles with the rush of shame the cheek of manhood, is exhibited upon every spot of our once bright and beautiful land which has been pressed by the vandal feet of the Federal army. Brothers! You the noble, gallant men, citizens of the great State within the bonds of brotherhood which are yet unscathed by the flames of war, to you I appeal. Contemplate the picture thus but too dimly sketched, and say, while you so invoke the God of truth and justice to witness the sincerity of your vows, this picture shall not be reproduced on our homes and fair fields."

And, lastly, there is still another:

"To be prepared for this crisis now approaching, we must catch from afar the earliest and faintest breathings of the spirit of the storm. To be successful when the storm comes, we must be watchful, patient, brave, confident, organized, armed."

MEETING OF THE GRAND COMMANDERS.

A meeting of the Grand Commanders of the different States took place in the City of New York on the 22d of February last. Its object was to organize an outbreak on the 10th of March, the day which had been fixed on which the draft for the raising of troops was to be made, but no definite plans or purposes—owing, perhaps mostly to the absence of the Supreme Commander of the Northern Section—were agreed upon. The names of the conspirators thus assembled are, however, known. They are watched, and may be taken care of in good season. Failing to arrive at any definite conclusion, an adjournment was had for the purpose of having a consultation with this leader, in exile in Canada West. A convocation of the Grand Commanders of the different States was accordingly held at the headquarters of the Supreme Commanders, at Windsor, in the beginning of April last. Among those in attendance was the celebrated Abbe McMasters of New York; Charles L. Hunt, of St. Louis; Lafayette Develin, of Indiana, and a number of others, whose names will reach the public at the proper time.

THE DEGREES.

The programme agreed upon at Windsor, in the beginning of April, will be given, after adding some further remarks with regard to the character of the organization—its degrees, the first being published in one pamphlet, the two next in another' copies of which have been obtained, and the contents of which will, no doubt, at the proper time, find their way into the newspapers. The first degree seems to be a weak and diluted dose for novices who may have squeamish stomachs. The great mass of the members of the order are admitted only into the mysteries of it thus far, the leaders thus securing their support without endangering themselves by allowing their followers to know too much of their treasonable conspiracy. Once thus entrapped into the solemnity of an oath, those of the first degree become the blind and ready instruments of the more intelligent, knavish, and traitorous, who are admitted to the mysteries of the higher degree. The lodges or temples have a list of members in the nature of a lodge muster roll, copies of which have also been obtained, and are in themselves a curiosity to look at. These rolls one would suppose to be a list of members of a literary association, while those understanding its real meaning would readily know that a member marked down as having a copy of *The St. Louis Republican* was the owner of one rifle and that he who was set down for two copies of *The St. Louis Union* was the owner of that number of revolvers, and so on.

THE OBLIGATIONS.

The obligations of this order are of a truly astonishing character. A few extracts from them will show their nefarious character.

"I solemnly promise that I will never reveal or make known to any person or persons, by sign or signs, word or words, nor in any manner, the ceremonies in which I have just taken a part nor the names, nor persons who have participated with me, nor any single word nor thing; which I have heard or have seen herein."

* * * * * * * * *

"I do solemnly promise that I will never reveal or make known to any one, any or either of the signs, hails, passwords, watchwords, initials, ciphers, emblems, insignia, nor signs manual, of the M. E. D—O. A. K.—Except to prove a man claiming to be a member of that decree."

* * * * * * * * *

"I do further solemnly promise that I will at all times, and in all places, yield and observe a prompt obedience, without remonstrance or question, to every mandate, command, order, or request, of any immediate Grand Commander, in all things touching or relating to the purposes of the O. A. K., if in my power to do so."

* * * * * * * *

"I do further solemnly promise that whenever the principles which our order inculcates shall be assailed in my own State or county, I will defend those principles with my sword and my life, in whatsoever capacity may be assigned me by the competent authority of our order; * * "that I will never pronounce the name of this order in the hearing of any man, woman, or child, except to a member of this order whom I know to be such; that I will ever have in most holy keeping each and every secret of this order which may be confided to me by a member, within or without the temple, and rather than reveal which I will consent to any torture, *even unto death by torture.*"

* * * * *

"I do further promise that I will at all times if needs be, take arms in the cause of the oppressed in my country first of all, against any monarch, prince, potentate, power, or Government *usurper*, which may be found in arms and waging war against a people or peoples who are endeavoring to establish, or have inaugurated a Government for themselves, of their own free choice, in accordance with and founded upon the eternal principles of truth. This I do promise, without regard to the name, station, condition, or designation of the invading or coercing power, whether it shall arise within or come from without."

* * * * *

"I do solemnly, promise and swear sacredly to observe, perform, and keep, with a full knowledge and understanding, and with my full assent that the penalty which will follow a violation of any or either of these my solemn vows will be a *fearful death.*

THE SIGNS, ECT.

The signs, passwords, &c., being of a changeble character, it is not worth while to describe at length. As originally organized, the pass-word of the first degree was "Nu oh-lac," being the word "Calhoun" spelt backwards. That of the second degree was "Webster." The signal of distress is "Ochone," "Ochone," "Ochone." The street sign of recognition is given by placing the hand of the left arm on the right breast, and raising the right to angle of forty-five degres, with the shoulder on a right line with them.

The grip is a full grasp of the hand, with the index finger so extended as to rest upon the wrist of the person addressed. The toe of the person desiring to be recognized is also placed at the hollow of the foot of the other. This order has also badges by which members recognize each other, which are worn in various ways and manners—in many instances as neckties; samples of these have also been obtained, and the house that imports them in this city ascertained.

ACCOUNTS OF STRENGTH.

There are different accounts of the strength of this organization among the members themselves. At a meeting not long since, held by the Wayne Lodge or Temple in this city, the Grand Worthy, in his lecture to the newly initiated, gave an account of the condition of the order, and its rapid progress in numbers and strength, in which he stated its membership to be as follows: Between 20,000 and 30,000 in Missouri; nearly 150,000 in Illinois, of whom 80,000 are well armed and organized; 100,000 in Indianna; nearly 100,000 in Ohio, of whom one-half were well armed and organized; in Kentucky, from 60,000 to 70,000; in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, already very strong, and rapidly on the increase. In Michigan, Iowa and other Western States, not yet very strong, yet nevertheless making rapid progress.—A principal officer in New York State, where it is known as the McClellan Minute Men, has stated its strength tn that state to be over 200,000.

MEMBERS ARMED.

It is one of the requirements of the order that all its members should be in the possession of arms, and these are enumerated, as well as the amount of ammunition he may have on the muster-roll of his Lodge or Temple.

THE PROGRAMME.

The Programme agreed upon in the Supreme Council at Windsor, Canada, in April last, as gathered from the proceedings of the different lodges, was as follows: Vallandigham at that meeting announced his determination to secure his election and represent his old Congressional District in Ohio, at the Democratic National Convention, then called to meet at Chicago on the 4th of July. Starting out with this determenation the conspirators then resolved he should go to Chicago *nolens volens*. While there he was to make a speech proclaiming the doctrines of the order—in other words, pronouncing the existing Administration of the Government to be a power usurped, which the people had not only a right but which it was their duty to expel, and if needs be by force; it was in fact to inaugurate a rebellion in the free States, in all of which he was to be sustained and supported by the order. The Grand Commanders of the different States were to be there, each with a fully armed and trained band, or body guard, who, when assembled, were to form an army corps to defend Vallandigham, and, by force of arms, resist all interference with him. This step it was believed, would precipitate the people of each free State into an armed conflict with each other; and it was to be the signal to the members of the order throughout the States to unite in open resistance to lawful authorities.—The trained bands were thus to be gathered together were to go there only in pairs or squads, so as to excite no suspicions in the localities from which they came. The incredulous may regard this statement considering the appearance of Vallandigham in Ohio before the time fixed for the national convention at Chicago as affording in itself evidence of its untrustworthiness; but, so from this being a fact, the real state of the case need but be known to make it prove conclusive of its truthfulness. The explanation of Mr. Vallandigham's sudden return to Ohio to be found in the fact that he was on the point of being defeated as a delegate to the Chicago Convention. A large portion of his own friends shrank from taking a step which they feared would involve him and them in ruin, and they resisted, therefore, with all their power and might, his election to that Convention. So well was he aware of it and so thoroughly had he become satisfied of it, that nothing but his own personal appearance in the Convention on the day of its assembling would save him from defeat, that he resolved upon the feat which he performed. He appeared at Hamilton just before the Convention proceeded to the election made his speech, and the result was his election by acclamation. This is not a matter of conjecture, but the most indubitable evidence is at hand, such as cannot be gainsayed either by himself or by his friends, or any one else—of the truth of the history thus given of his return to his home. As already stated, the programme agreed upon for Vallandigham's demonstration at Chicago, if it were suppressed, would lead to a general conflict between the people of the free States. Members of the order were expected to raise, kill, or make prisoners of the civil and military authorities such as Governors, commanders of armies, commanders of departments, districts, posts, forts, etc., etc.; sieze arsenals, arms, public property of all kinds and proclaim the Government overthrown and the revolution complete. But more of this hereafter, in its more appropriate place.

SMUGGLERS AND MAIL CARRIERS.

Under the auspices of these secret organizations, regular lines of smugglers and mail carriers have been established, and are now being carried on between the rebel and loyal States. In many instances rebel women—some of them of character and standing in society, and not a few of them outwardly professing to be loyal—are engaged in this treasonable business; some of them have been ferreted out, arrested and punished in this Department, and others are now in prison awaiting their trial.

THE GRAND COMMANDER IN MISSOURI.

The Grand Commander of the order in this State is Charles L. Hunt, a native of this city, but for years the Belgian Consul here; Charles E. Dunn, holding the position of Superintendent of Public Lamps of this city, is the Deputy Grand Commander; Green B. Smith is the Grand Secretary, and T. Jefierson Jones the Grand Counselor. All these have been arrested (except Hunt) and are now in confinement in Gratiot street prison. Many others who were most active and holding high positions in the order, have also been arrested and are imprisoned or under heavy bonds for their good behavior, and to appear for trial when called for. But for these arrests at the proper time, thus throttling the hydraheaded monster before it could culminate in the treasonable conspiracy, there would have been, in all human probability, sad scenes of havoc and destruction in this already devastated Department.

A number of those thus arrested have been examined under oath, and not one of them has as yet so far respected his oath, as to acknowledge any knowledge or membership of such an Order, though enough of witnesses are at hand and ample proof at command to establish their membership and participation in the Order beyond all question. One main feature of the Order is thus verified in the conduct of its own members, namely, that it is a deliberate system of falsehood and deception, striking at the very root of society and government, taking away all props of safety and protection.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

A large list of members of the order in the different States is in the possession of the Provost-Marshal-General of this department and also of the Government at Washington, giving the names of the master spirits and the active members not only in this department, but in all the States.—The publications of that list and of the additions, which are still daily being made, cannot fail to create consternation among the traitorous conspirators.

ATROCIOUS CONCLAVE IN ST. LOUIS.

No attempt is made in the official report to give particulars, the details being given in documents acompaning it which make about a ream of legal cap. This fact taken from one of the accompanying documents, is, however, specially referred to in the report as coming from a member of the order who was present as an eye-witness to the proceedings, at a meeting of the lodge at the corner of O'Fallon street and Broadway, over which Dr. Shore precided, who is now in Gratiot street prison. A member named Harris, known by the soubriquet of "*Bloodthirsty* Harris," made the murderous proposition to establish a secret police to patrol the streets of the city every night and kill every soldier they should encounter. This fiendish proposition was realy and boldly made in the lodge, attended by over a hundred members, and was deliberately recieved, considered, and discussed, without a single voice being raised in condemnation to its atrociousness character. Several approved it, and it was finally passed over, not because of its atrociousness, but because the general sentiment of those present seemed to be that such a slaughter would be premature, and that the order was not yet sufficiently strong successfully to carry out the measure. This, in itself, is referred to as proof conclusive of the bloody character and designs of the order.

ASSASSINATIONSS IN MISOURI.

It is further stated that numerous cold-blooded assassinations of military officers and radical Union men in the Military District of North Missouri, especially along the western border, have taken place, and been undoubtedly perpetrated at the instigation of the Order and by members of it.

EXPLANATION OF MISSOURI AFFAIRS.

Another fact is referred to to show the workings of the order. At a meeting of one the lodges, held at the corner of Webster and Fifth streets, on the 25th of May, a Major Harris, of Cooper county, formally a rebel officer, but now an inmate of Gratiot Street Prison, made a speech, in which he stated that he had been traveling through Illinois and over the district of North Missouri, and gave a glaring account of the prosperous condition of the order wherever he had been. He regarded its condition in St. Louis as rather lethargic, but spoke in high terms of praise of its energy and activity in the counties of Callaway, Boone, Howard, Chariton and Cooper. The greatest difficulty experienced by the officers in those counties, he said, was to restrain the members of the order from rising before the proper opportunity should arrive. He had found the same difficulty to exist in the State of Illinois, and appealed to those present to take no hasty steps, but to await the official call of their Grand Commander. He spoke of Gen. Price in the most eulogistic terms; said he had been in constant communication with him, Marmaduke and the rebels in Arkansas. He expected and looked for a raid from Marmaduke.—When he came all should hail and support him as a friend and savior. He referred minutely to the condition of North Missouri; said that all the United States troops had been sent off to the front, and that the enrolled militia would amount to nothing, and could not be trusted by the Government. He looked upon a rebel raid, therefore, an easy matter. Two hundred Southern men could, even now march from the Kansas line to the Mississippi, and take all the United States troops in the district. He gave detailed accounts of the posts where United States troops were stationed, and the number at each; also the points of easy access and passage where none are stationed; thus showing the minute details to which the order gives its attention, and the powerful lever it wields to interfere with and defeat military operations.

CIRCULATION OF DOCUMENTS.

The report goes on to show that the order is also used for the circulation of books, documents and publications of various kinds inculcating Rebel views and sentiments. Agents belonging to the order are employed in the various States for this purpose, and immense numbers are being carefully circulated by them. Prominent among those circulated are:

Pollard's Southern History of the War; Official Report of the confederate Government; *Life* of Stonewall Jackson; articles from *The Metropolitin Record*, and a number of other documents.

THE REBEL RELIANCE.

The order, it is affiirmed, is in truth the great lever used by the Rebel Government for its army operations. The members of the Southern section of it, under the control of Gen. Price, met and confered with the Northern section, under the control of Vallandigham, with perfect impunity.

BEAUTIES OF THE AMNESTY.

The Department of the Missouri, it is alledged, is filled with Rebel spies, all of whom belong to the order. They come professedly as deserters from Price's army, take the oath of allegiance and then go to work to organize lodges, and engage in aiding and abetting the Rebellion. This is stated to be the result of a well-settled policy of the rebel authorities. Men who so avail themselves of the Amnesty oath are given furloughs or leaves of absence for the express purpose of thus operating. This fact is, as in a subsequent part of the report shown, fully corroborated by testimony of those who belong to the Southern section of the order.

SAFE COMMUNICATION.

Another means of immense power for rebel operations which this order affords, is the perfectly safe communications of important information between the two sections. On this point Colonel Sanderson says he has repeatedly had information, which he obtained from his agent belonging to the order, days before those not belonging to it, or the public, has any knowlege of it.

He instances the retrograde movements of Steele's army from Camden to Little Rock, which was known to him in this way three days before the intelligence reached the loyal States, or was made known to the public. So again, the information of the contemplated raid of John Morgan into Kentucky became known to him ten days before he made his public appearance in that State.

M'CLELLAN MINUTE MEN.

In New York this order is known as the "McClellan Minute Men." In its general object and purpose it is the same as the O. A. K. A member of the latter can gain admission into the former. It is, in fact, the same thing with another name, and only adapted to the locality in which it exists, having for its professed object a support o the war policy; which profession is meant only to catch votes, and, having secured them and obtained power to be thrown aside and exhibit its real object and purpose.

CONSERVATIVE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

It is a singular fact that the recent call for a "Conservative National Convention," at Chicago, at the same time fixed for the Democratic Convention was signed by B. F. Stevens who is the chief secretary of the McClellan minute men.

THE OATH OF SECRECY.

Charles L. Hunt, Grand Commander in Missouri, having been arrested and imprisoned, was afforded the opportunity of making a statement under oath. Being a man of character and standing, it was believed his case would afford a test as to the binding obligation of the order not to disclose anything in regard to it. Having proof conclusive not only of his membership, but as to his being chieftain of it in the State, his denial of its existence, or being a member thereof is regarded as strong proof of the weight attached to the obligation taken by the members thereof.

WHAT HUNT ADMITTED.

The result of the examination was all that was anticipated. He acknowledged having been at Windsor in Canada, in April, at the very time of the meeting of the Supreme Commanders; going there in company with another whose name he declined to give, but who it is known was Lafayette Devlin, of Indiana, Grand Commander of that State; that while there he was in consultation with Mr. Vallandigham and others whose names he also declined giving; that while there Mr. Vallandigham made known to himself and to a lady, whom it will be seen that the character which she gives to the order, of which she admits she is a member, is expressly, and in the minuest details, just such as was obtained from the other sources and those belonging to the national section.

ORIGIN OF THE ORDER IN MISSOURI.

The origin of the order in Missouri is as follows: A man named William Douglas, was sent by Gen. Price to this department, who in conjunction with Charles L. Hunt; the Belgian Consul, introduced it under the plausible disguise of a land association. It was first called the Corps de Belgique. Hunt himself in his sworn examination before the Provost General after his arrest, admitted his Douglas's connection with him as a land agent; that Douglas was on a land locating tour through the State during the Fall of 1863 and the Winter of 1864, and that he received no pay or compensation for it. The same Douglas was early in the Spring traced by the Provost-Marshal-General to one of Jackman's camps of guerillas in the interior of the State, from whence he came to this city, where he was in constant communication with Mr. Hunt, and, after having obtained money, he purchased forty-six shooting revolvers, which he designed carrying back to camp. He accordingly started off on the railroad train west one night and was arrested on the train by two detectives, who were sent for that purpose by the Provost-Marshal-General, when they found the forty revolvers snugly packed in a barrel in the express car. Hunt employed counsel to defend him. Douglas has since broken out of prison, and is again at large.

VARIOUS NAMES.

The organizations of this order are known by different names in different localities, but the members belonging to them are enabled, by signs and grips, to know and recognize each other in all parts.

FEDERAL OFFICERS WHO ARE MEMBERS.

Proof has been obtained that there are officers in the Federal Army who belong to this order, and that these officers when captured by the Rebel army are unceremoniously turned loose again, because they are believed by the Rebels to be of more service to them in their own lines than they could be as prisoners.

MEMBERS AT WASHINGTON.

Proof has also been obtained that persons belonging to this order, and Rebels, in fact, are holding positions in all the departments at Washington, who act as spies and are aiders and abet-

[*Continued on 2d Page*]

tors of the rebel Government. Through these the rebels are not only advised of all the movements and purposes of the Government, but also furnished by those in the Treasury Department. It forms a part of the order to introduce some of its members into all the different branches of the Government, not only at Washington but also throughout the States and departments—in all telegraph, express and other public offices.

PRE-INFOMATION.

Proof was also obtained early in June of the contemplated simultaneous demonstration of the Southern armies upon Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Missouri about the time of the Chicago Convention on the 4th of July, in anticipation of a general rising of the Order, consequent upon the difficulties it was supposed would ensue through the efforts of Vallandigham to appear at Chicago at this meeting of the Democratic National Convention. How that information has been verified; the events which have taken place since afford ample evidence.

REBEL DESERTERS.

It is further established beyond a doubt, that there is a general understanding and policy acted upon by the Rebel commanders, especially in the trans-Mississippi Department, to have a number of spies within our lines especially in Missouri, by giving them leaves of absence to go home into the States among their families and friends, and those so permitted to go home are instructed by their officers how successfully to pass through our lines without being molested. With these instructions they start for the North, and upon reaching the nearest Union post represent themselves as deserters and take the amnesty oath. They then commence their operations as spies and smugglers, and at the same time it was the understanding that they should join in and rise with the order, which was expected to take place on the 4th of July.

MC'CLELLAN MINUTE MEN.

Of the real character of the McClellan Minute Men in New York and some other States, and its identification with this order, there is abundant evidence. Its signs and rituals have been obtained, and its workings and objects are understood. Its national secretary frankly admitted—supposhimself to be speaking "on the square" to a member of the O. A K.—that it has assumed a support of the war policy only because "people are full of gunpowder and fight," and those who represent its interest are to preach a vigorous prosecution of the war, but, that when once in power they could soon throw off that policy, and the war would be closed within thirty days days after assuming the reins of Government with such guarantees to the South as would satisfy them.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 26 1864

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS
FRANCIS JORDAN.
PRESIDENT JUDGE,
ALEXANDER KING.
LEGISLATURE,
D. B. ARMSTRONG.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ABRAM H. HULL.
POOR DIRECTOR,
ASA STUCKEY.
AUDITOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Democratic, J. Davis, Copperhead, Rebel Convention will meet at Chicago next Monday.—There will be a great crowd, as all the leading allies of the rebels, sympathisers with treason, spies and emissaries of the Confederacy will be be there. The indications are that Major General George B. McClellan will be the leading candidate for the Presidency, and we presume he will receive the nomination. Nutmeg Seymour, justice Nelson, New York Seymour, Ex-President Fillmore, Ex-President Pierce and justice Woodward, are on the list of candidates.

There will be considerable trouble not only in choosing a candidate, but in agreeing upon a platform. There is a 'War' faction and two 'Peace' factions. Of the latter, one faction goes for what it calls an 'honorable peace,' that is to allow the Rebel States to rule the free States in the future, as they have in the past, provided they consent to come back into the Union. The other faction is for "*Peace at any price*," and is ready to consent to a divided Union rather than that the war should continue.

But the famishing condition of the "Party," and the cohesive Power of Public Plunder, will enable them to reconcile differences that would otherwise be unsurmountable. We look therefore for a "truce," to their quarrels, and shall be disappointed if they are not united under the leadership of Major General McClellan, who is the only "available" candidate left, a "War Democrat" on a peace platform, or no platform. If J. Davis & Co., *can*, they will elect him.

An Armistice.

In denying the charge that he personally favored an armistice, Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, has assumed to speak authoritatively for President Lincoln and the Cabinet. He says that no public man connected with the Administration is in favor of an armistice. "I personally know that President Lincoln, and all the members of his Cabinet, have undoubted faith in the success of our armies, and the complete triumph of our cause. With this belief they will pursue the most vigorous measures to raise money and carry on the war."

The *North American* says: Without inquiring into the authority by which Senator Wilson speaks, and which must be presumed to justify his language, there are certainly very strong reasons to warrant the belief and determination attributed to the President and the Cabinet. No moment since the commencement has contained so much matter for cheer. If the matter is as sound as it seems to be, and the prospects are as real as they represent themselves, an armistice is not a more wise alternative than a treaty of peace would be. Mr. Gilmore's report from Richmond did not favor the idea of negotiations until greater punishment had been inflicted. These and other considerations render it probable that Senator Wilson understood the feeling which he represented, and spoke truly when saying that the undoubted faith of the President and Cabinet in the success of our armies and the triumph of our cause would lead them to pursue the most vigorous measures to carry on the war.

GENERAL BURNSIDE ON THE SITUATION.—The Providence (R. I.) *Journal*, published at the home of Burnside, says General Burnside brings very cheering accounts from the Army of the Potomac. He does not see the reason for the despondency which seems to prevail here, and to increase in proportion to the distance from the scene of active operations. General Burnside feels certain that the enemy has been greatly weakened by losses, and is wearing away under the continual pressure of our forces. He feels entire confidence in Grant and in the officers and army of the Potomac, provided they are sustained by the loyal people of the North. He has no doubt that Grant will take Richmond, or do *something better*. Our men stand the heat quite as well as those on the other side. Burnside, although of cheerful temperament, is always a careful and an honest observer, and his opinion is of as much value as any that could well be formed. We regard it, therefore, as good cause of encouragement, and important to be made public.

Poor Richard's Reasons for buying United States Securities.

The other day we heard a rich neighbor say he had rather have railroad stocks than U. S. stocks, for they paid higher interest. Just then Poor Richard came up, and said that he just bought some of Uncle Sam's three year notes, paying seven and three-tenths per cent. interest. My rich friend exclaimed, "You!" I thought you had no money to buy with." "Yes," said Richard, "I had a little laid up, for you know it is well to have something laid up against a wet day, and I have kept a little of my earnings by me." Now Poor Richard is known to all the country round to be a very prudent and industrious, and withal, wise man; for Richard never learned anything he didn't know how to make use of, and his wisdom and prudence had become a proverb. So, when he took out his savings and bought the notes, more than one was surprised, and it was no wonder rich Mr. Smith asked why. So Poor Richard, in a very quiet humble way—for he never assumed anything—replied, "I suppose, Mr. Smith, you know a great deal better than I do what to do with money, and how to invest; for I never had much, and all I got I had to work hard for. But I have looked round a good deal upon my neighbors, and seen what they did with their money and I will tell you some things I saw and what I thought of it. One very rich man was always dealing in money, and he made a great deal, but was never satisfied without *high* interest. So he lent most of his money to some people who he thought were very rich, at a very high rate; and he often told how much he got, till one day the people he lent to went to smash. He got back about ten cents on a dollar of his money. I know another old gentleman, who had some bank stock and he went to the bank and got ten per cent. dividend. The President and everybody said it was the best stock in the country—paid ten per cent. But what did the old man do but *sell* his stock the next day!—Why? why; said everybody. Because, it *pays too much dividend*. And in six months the bank went to smash. Now, *that* I know to be a fact.—Well, Mr. Smith, you say railroad stocks are best, because they pay *high* dividends? Can you tell how long they will pay them? I like railroads.—I helped to build one, and I go in for useful things. But I tell you what I *know* about them. One-third of the railroads don't pay *any* dividend, and two thirds (and some of them cracked up, too,) do not pay as much as Government stocks. Now that brings me to the Government securities, and I will tell you I prefer them. I take it you will admit, Mr. Smith, that in the long run the investment which is *best* should have these qualities: First, it should be *perfectly secure:* secondly, that the income should be *uniform and permanent*—not up one year and down the next; and thirdly, that it should be *marketable*, so when your wet day comes, and you want your money, you can get it back. And I think these notes or bonds have got these qualities more than any other kind of personal property you can name. Try it.

"First, then, I have been looking into that great book you call the Census Statistics. I used to think it wasn't worth much; but since I began to study it, I tell you, I found out a good many things very useful for me to know. I found out, by looking at the crops, and the factories and shipping, &c., that we (I don't mean the Rebel States) are making a thousand millions of dollars a year more than we spend. So you see that (since the increase of debt isn't half that) we are growing *rich* instead of poorer, as John Bull and the croakers would have us think. Then the debt will be paid, anyhow, no matter how long the war is.—Besides, did you ever hear of a Government they broke before the people did? Look into your big histories, Mr. Smith, and you will find the people break before the Governments. Well, then, I call that stock *perfectly secure*.

"Secondly, you want the income *uniform and permanent*. Well, I want you to take up a list of banks, railroads, mines, insurance companies—anything you choose—and tell me (honor bright, now!) how many have paid a *uniform* income for ten or twenty years. Not one in a hundred, Mr. Smith, and you know it.

"Now here is the Government will pay you without varying a tittle. Now I like something that gives me my income every year.

"Thirdly, you want something which is *marketable* any day in the year. Now, if you will ask any bank President, he will tell you that *Government stocks are the only kind of property that is always salable*, because they will sell *anywhere in the world*.

"Now, Mr. Smith, this is *why* I put my little savings in Government stocks. I confess, too, that I wanted to help that dear old country, which is *my* home and *my* country." "I confess," said Mr. Smith, "I hadn't thought of all this. There is a good deal of sense in what you say, and I will go so far as to put two or three thousand dollars in United States stocks. It can do no harm."

We left Mr. Smith going towards the bank, and Poor Richard returning home, with that calm and placid air which indicates the serenity of his disposition and the consciousness of doing right towards his country and his fellow man.

The Road to Lasting Peace.

The most hopeful sign of the time is the strong devotion of the people of the loyal States to the preservation and restoration of the American Union. Whatever may be said on other subjects, on this there is extraordinary harmony. That there are party leaders who would purchase peace by separation, no one can successfully deny; but even they must now perceive that the cheapest way to close the war is to restore the old condition of things, with the exception of re-enslaving the people made forever free by Congress and by two or three of the Southern States. And this last fact is so patent and clear that the rebels themselves must sooner or later confess and surrender before it. We think there is not a statesman in the Southern States, from Jefferson Davis down, who does not realize the utter impossibility of the South existing as a common Confederacy at the end of the war, assuming peace upon the basis of seperation be among the possibilities.—That the North, with its anti-slavery element, and its increasing intelligence, and its ten thousand arguments for unity, would hold together, seems to our minds as indisputable as that the day follows the night and the night the day. But in the South there can hereafter be no rest and no peace save in the generous and forgiving bosom of the Union. God, in His providence, seems to have ordained that which is to end the war, and to give us endless peace, is the profound love of our people of the Union, and the manifest impossibility of establishing any other Government on this part of the American continent, but one that is based upon the principles that comprise our existing system. Assuming it, therefore, as a fact admitted, that there can be no dissolution of the American Union, either as a condition or incident of peace, *why, then, shall we not have peace?*—And it is this inquiry that we propose to meet.—Everybody is anxious, nay, eager, that this war should cease. The only question is, how to begin the consideration of this momentous problem. The first, if not the only obstacle, is that of slavery.—And here we meet the sternest opposition of the rebels, but not the Southern people. They have long ago realized that but for slavery there would have been no war, and that the slave once made free can never again be put in chains. More than this.—They are finally brought to contemplate the stupendous truth that the colored man will work better, if paid by his employer, than if whipped or indulged by his owner. These are propositions still contested and doubted, but so clear of solution that a very few years will fix and fasten them among the facts of history. But the question remains, what is to be done with slavery, or what is left of slavery? for it must not be forgotten that many of our very best patriots sturdily contend that Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation has not set free all the slaves of the South. It was Congress that did the great work here in the District, and the people did it in West Virginia, Missouri and Maryland. It was the army, in its conquering advance, that did it in other quarters, by attracting to its support, or being forced to maintain thousands of human beings deserted by their flying masters; and it was the further policy of the Government by which the negroes were and are formally invited to enter the service of the Republic, that hosts are made free, on the principle that he who fights for his country shall not go unrewarded and forgotten. But these several cases do not cover the objections that live in the midst of some of our wisest Union statesmen against the proclamation of emancipation, which was the act of the President alone. And here will come the conflict between opposing theorists and thinkers. Supposing the national authority be re-established, and the national unity be reassumed, may not this complication be safely entrusted to the people and the national courts? *Nay, at the very last, must it not go there?*

We have now to deal with facts, and not with sophisms. In the forefront of a mighty peril menacing our individual prosperity and national existence some of the most cherished convictions may have to be changed or surrendered. When Mr. Lincoln was elected President, he enunciated his willingness to do anything consistent with national honor to recall the insurgents and spread peace over the land. At this moment his inaugural address is the best index of peace that any party could desire, unless, indeed, it may be those who regarded it at first as an impediment to war. Never shall we forget how Judge Douglas construed the inaugural. He hailed it as a message of eminent conciliation; and such was the fact of the reading of it by all, save men who desired to see the impending conflict spread, so that disunion might be consummated. Nearly every word since uttered or printed by Mr. Lincoln has been in consonance with his original declaration. It is true events have suggested changes as to politics and measures. Everybody has amended his opinions and his actions since the inaugural of President Lincoln, when this was essential to the public good, except only the rebels and their sympathisers. All despots are consistent in one thing, the assertion and enforcement of their own will. But, in this country, he who resolves that the Union must be restored *cannot stand on the idea of making that master obligation subordinate to any other thing*. The moment he does so he ceases to be a patriot. He falsely presupposes that there may be a better condition in the event of separation. Woe be to our country if the statesmen adhere to what are called 'records' or 'platforms,' and in this dread hour seek to make a man's former pledges to the Republican or the Democratic party the inexorable guide of the action of our Representatives in Congress or in the Executive Departments. Woe, we add, unutterable woe, if such teachers are to educate our people for the future, or to dictate to the armies or administrations. And, that we may not be misunderstood in these words, we say that we find almost as much danger in exacting demands of those who call themselves ultra Republicans as in these who call themselves Democrats. We would not insult Senator Wade, of Ohio, or Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, by comparing or contrasting them with the Vallandighams and Woods, but with their grave relations to the Union party, and their close connections with it, it is our deliberate and sorrowful judgment that their late manifesto has done more lasting injury among the only consolidated friends of the Government than twenty of the pronunciamientos from the escaped refugees in Canada, or remorseless prince of discord in the House. Now that slavery is absolutely gone, we would sacrifice all other things but the Union to save the Union. We would see Mr. Lincoln himself out of the canvas, with all our attachment to his person, and our high sense of his prescience which so many did not see three years ago who now so readily recognize it, if by such a surrender we could save the country from the election of a representative of a dishonorable peace on the basis of separation. From that catastrophe we must be saved at all hazards.—*Washington Chronicle Aug*, 15.

[*From the Baltimore American of August* 23.]

The Campaign.

The advices from the Army of Potomac state that on Saturday night the Rebels made another attempt to drive our forces from their position on the Weldon Railroad. The fighting was of the most spirited character, and continued up to ten o'clock on Sunday morning. Our force had been reinforced, and it is obviously Gen. Grant's purpose to retain his hold upon this important line of the enemy's communications. The details we give of Friday's fight show it to have been a very heavy engagement. The Rebels made a very desperate attempt to drive the Fifth Corps back, but though they were at first partially successful, Gen. Warren finally drove them back and maintained his position.

It is evident that to obtain possession of the Weldon Railroad has been the object of all the different movements lately inaugurated by Gen. Grant. The movement on the North side of the James river was but little more than a feint to subserve the purpose since so successfully achieved. Already the Second Corps has re-crossed to the south side, the gap between the Fifth Corps and the rest of the army has been closed, and it looks as if the new position taken by the army was to be permanently held unless the Rebels are able to drive us from it. That they will endeavor to do so, the importance of the road to them renders certain.

From the Upper Potomac we have acounts from our correspondent of an engagement on Sunday between General Sheridan and the Rebel army under Gen. Early. The fighting commenced at Summit Point, two miles beyond Charlestown, at nine o'clock on Sunday morning, and continued at intervals throughout the day. The Rebels made a heavy attack on our extreme advance, which was ultimately compelled to fall back, and simultaneously engaged the extreme right. The fighting on the left was very sharp, and the losses on both sides heavy. On the right the enemy was driven for more than a mile, and the day closed with our lines unchanged, which we continued to hold up to ten o'clock at night, when Gen. Sheridan fell back to Halltown, and at noon yesterday our right rested upon the Potomac, and our left on the Shenandoah, about three miles beyond Harper's Ferry. There was some skirmishing at the extreme front up to nine o'clock yesterday morning, when it entirely ceased, and the main body of the enemy was found to be moving towards the Potomac by way of Martinsburg.—Our cavalry were skirmishing in the direction of Martinsburg yesterday, and a scout from General Averill reported the enemy making demonstrations on the Potomac fords at Williamsport and Shepherdstown, but up to noon they had not effected a crossing. Military movements in the Shenandoah valley are generally a puzzle, and never more so than just now. It looks, however, as if General Sheridan was purposely leaving the roads open and inviting the enemy to come as far as they please, with the hope of fighting them where a victory will have more probability of being decisive than at any point np the Shenandoah valley.

The Public Printing.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INQUIRER:

On looking over the columns of your paper a week ago, I was somewhat astonished at not finding the Sheriff's proclamation, advertised for the August Court.—This seemed inexplicable to me at the time, however, I since learn that the *High Sheriff* of Bedford County patronizes the paper started to "smash up" the INQUIRER. What does this mean? Is it possible that the Sheriff of Bedford county can be guilty of so mean a thing, as to advertise matters of general interest, under the control of his office (and which for more than a generation have been published in the INQUIRER) in a paper of a forced and begging circulation of less than three hundred, to the exclusion of the old established press, which has a *bona fide* circulation of more than twelve hundred.

Are the Union Tax-payers of this county to be thus outraged to gratify a few men who desire to break down the Union party. This effort on the part of the opposition to break the INQUIRER is infamous. Union men of Bedford county, you who support the INQUIRER and who pay more taxes than the supporters of both oppositions papers, are you going to calmly see your rights and interests thus trampled upon, without holding the perpetrators in a strict accountability?

TAX-PAYER.

Bedford, Aug. 25, 1864.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Important from General Grant--General Warren Occupies the Weldon Railroad--The Enemy Repulsed with Loss.

[OFFICIAL BULLETIN.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 20th.

Major General Dix, New York:

The operations of General Grant's forces are detailed in the following official despatch, just received by this department:

CITY POINT, 8 P. M., August 18th.—General Warren moved with his Corps this morning to and across the Weldon railroad about one mile south of the lead works, up to which point he met nothing but the enemy's pickets. He advanced from there towards Petersburg, meeting the enemy early in this advance. He had considerable fighting during the day, suffering some loss and inflicting loss upon the enemy.

I have no report showing the extent of our losses, but judge them to be light from the despatches. Some of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands and a few other prisoners.

CITY POINT, Va.—7.30 P. M.—Aug. 19.

Our troops are firmly fixed across the Weldon road. There has been little or no fighting to-day either south of Petersburg or north of the James.

General Warren reports that the enemy's dead in considerable numbers were found in his front unburied.

General Birney telegraphs to General Butler as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS, TENTH CORPS, Aug. 19, 1864.—The enemy attacked my line in heavy force last night, and were repulsed with great loss. In front of our colored regiment 82 dead bodies of the enemy are counted. The colored troops behaved handsomely and are in fine spirits. The assault was in column and a division strong, and would have carried works not so well defended.—The enemy's loss was at least one thousand.

Respectfully, D. B BIRNEY.
Major General.

"We have had a great deal of rain about Petersburg this week, and a very grateful change in the temperature.

CITY POINT; 9 P. M., August 19.—The enemy came out this evening to Warren's right, driving in the pickets connecting between him and the left of our old line on the Jerusalem pike road, and forcing back the two right divisions of Warren's Corps. A heavy fight took place, resulting in the establishment of our lines and the capture of a good number of prisoners. The prisoners were from Heath's, Mahon's and Hoke's Divisions. We also lost considerable in prisoners."

The last foregoing despatch was received this afternoon, and it is the latest information received by the Department.

It is estimated that the loss of the enemy during the week in killed, wounded and captured cannot fall short of 4,000, if it does not exceed that number.

The Department has satisfactory intelligence from General Sherman to half-past eight o'clock last evening.

Reports at five o'clock this morning from Gen. Sheridan's front represents all quite at that time. Gilmor with 40 or 50 men entered Martinsburg this evening.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[*From the Baltimore American, Wednesday August* 24.]

The Campaign

The news from the Army of the Potomac is satisfactory. The attempt made on Sunday by the enemy to drive us from the position on the line of the Weldon Railroad, was most decidedly repulsed, and the result, in the damage inflicted and the prisoners captured, furnished a good offset to the less successful engagement of Friday, on the same ground. The attack on Sunday was made by the Rebels in great force, and with the utmost determination to drive our forces from their position. This time we were prepared for them, and our troops appear to have been excellently maneouvred. A cross fire was brought to bear on the advancing column, under which they broke, a portion running back into the woods, and four hundred surrendering as prisoners. The commander of the assaulting column was killed, and his body left between the opposing lines. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded was about six hundred, whilst ours was slight. Our forces now hold the Railroad firmly, and have erected works from which it is believed they cannot be driven. Up to Monday morning no further attack had been made but another engagement was likely at any moment, as it was believed the enemy would not give up the attempt to retake the position, so important both to them and us, until fully convinced of the impossibility of the task. A special despatch states that in the attack on Sunday the Rebel General Heath and Lee (a son of R. E. Lee) were killed and General A. P. Hill mortally wounded.

There is no essential change in the position of affairs on the Upper Potomac. General Sheridan's army is still lying beyond Harper's Ferry, holding the Peninsula formed by the Shanandoah and the Potomac rivers, and is intrenching itself in that position. The Rebels hold the country beyond towards the Potomac, including Martinsburg. Their cavalry have appeared on the line of the river, but up to noon yesterday they made no attempt to cross over. According to present indications, there will be no movement on our side until the Rebel designs, whether for a movement into Pennsylvania or against Washington, are developed.

A dispatch from Atlanta, dated on the 13th, states that the Rebel rifle-pits in front of a part of our line had been captured by the Fifteenth Corps. Some two hundred of the Rebels holding them deserted to our lines when the advance was made. Gen. Kilpatrick has returned from his raid on the Macon Road, having suffered but little loss. He destroyed the road for two miles, tore up the track in several places and captured one piece of artillery and seventy prisoners. The official news from General Sherman is hopeful. The Rebel Gen. Wheeler's Cavalry, lately operating on Gen. Sherman's communications have gone in the direction of Knoxville, East Tennessee, pursued by our forces under General Steadman. A train bound from Knoxville to Chattanooga was reported captured near Cleveland. The fortifications at Knoxville have been greatly strengthened, and can resist five times the number of Wheeler's command. There is a report that the Rebel General Buckner had been killed in a recent battle.

THE LEGISLATURE---Extra Session.

Monday, Aug. 15.

SENATE.—The Senate was engaged in the consideration of amendments to various bills passed last session.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole and considered the supplement of the Militia bill reported by Mr. Watson, of the select committee. An amendment allowing the militia the choice of officers, instead of empowering the Governor to appoint, was adopted. The consideration of the bill was not finished.

Tuesday. August 16.

SENATE—The Senate reconsidered the vote on the bill allowing the State banks to form associations under the National Bank law, and after being somewhat amended the bill was again passed. A supplement to the general Bounty bill, and several other bills were introduced. At the afternoon session some of the township bounty bills were considered.

HOUSE.—The House took up the Militia bill. An amendment to procure the national enrollment, if possible, and if not, to substitute an enrollment by officials of Pennsylvania, was adopted. Also, an amendment that the men shall elect their company officers, and the latter shall choose the regimental officers and the major and the brigadier generals. The committee then rose and the House discussed the bill up to the adjournment.

At the afternoon session the consideration of the Militia bill was resumed. An amendment that the Governor shall appoint regimental officers, and the men elect company officers, was agreed to. An amendment that the troops shall be exclusively for the defence of the State, and shall not be liable to draft by any authority of the United States, was rejected. The consideration of the bill was not concluded when the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Aug. 17.

SENATE.—A petition signed by 215 privates of the 187th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, asking to be returned to the State for Provost guard duty in accordance with their enlistment, was presented. A bill allowing banks additional time to accept the extension of their character was passed. A number of private bills were introduced. At the afternoon session a number of local county bills were passed.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Senate amendments to the bill allowing State banks to form associations under the national banking law. The Militia bill was considered. A number of amendments were offered and rejected. The bill passed finally. At the afternoon session a petition from twelve railroad and canal companies, asking for authority for an increase of tolls on account of an increase in the price of labor and materials was presented. The committee on the extension of the Capitol buildings reported that $70,000 would complete the work, and the whole subject was postponed indefinitely. The protest of twenty-five Democratic members who voted for the Militia bill was entered upon the journal.

THURSDAY, August 18.

SENATE.—The Senate was engaged in the consideration of the militia bill in Committee of the Whole. A substitute, nearly the same as the House bill, was presented by Mr. Lowry, who said that it had been prepared by the Governer, Attorney General, and Generals Russel and Franklin. The substitute was rejected, and the House bill was reported by the committee. Several amendments were adopted, and quite a number rejected. The bill was passed at the afternoon session.

HOUSE.—The Democratic members entered upon the journal their reasons for their votes on the militia bill. The act for the relief of the sufferers by the burning of Chambersburg was discussed at length, but no final action. The Governor's veto of the bill authorizing the City Councils to tax personal property in Philadelphia for municipal purposes, and, after a lengthy discussion, the bill was passed unanimously.

Friday, Aug. 19

SENATE.—The Senate, passed a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill disfranchising deserters from the U. S. service. Also, a resolution requesting the Governor to furnish information relative tf the officers of the 3d artillery being without commissions. Also, a resolution to meet on the 23d to count the votes on the constitutional amendmendments. A bill appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the people of Chambersburg was passed. The afternoon session was occupied in the consideration of the supplement to the general bounty law.

HOUSE.—In the House the committee on Revenue passed a bill modifying the tax on railroad companies, bankers, &c. The general bounty law was considered, but not finally acted upon. At the afternoon session the resolution relative to counting the votes on the amendments concurred in. The report of the committee of conference on the Militia bill was adopted.

Saturday, Aug. 20

SENATE.—The Senate passed the resolution relative to the officers of the 3d Pennsylvania Artillery. Also the act regulating elections by soldiers. The supplement to the general bounty bill was considered in committee of the Whole.

HOUSE.—The house was engaged in the consideration of local bounty bills.

Monday, Aug. 22

HOUSE.—The House passed an act authorizing the payment of warrants issued for the payment of certain military claims and for legalizing claims heretofore settled by the Board of Military Claims. Also, a bill providing that coal and mining corporations may hold leased lands not in excess of three thousand acres. A bill for the payment of the expenses of the special session passed to a second reading.—It provides that the State Treasurer shall pay the bank loan of June and July, 1863, not exceeding six hundred thousand dollars, and appropriates fifty thousand dollars, for the expense of the session, in sums of three hundred dollars to each member. The Surveyor General is allowed to employ four additional clerks.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

The Following is the Aggregate of the Vote Cast August 2d.

Total for the 1st amendment	199,959
" against " "	105,352
Majority for the 1st amendment	94,607
Total for the 2d amend ment	210,402
" against " "	75,169
Majority for the 2d amendment	135,233
Total for the 3d amendment	207,837
" against " "	75,913
Majority for the 3d amendment	131,924

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
Personal Property.

THE subscriber living in Bedford Township, Bedford County, will sell at his residence by public out-cry,
On TUESDAY, 13th Day of September, next,
the following valuable Personal Property, to wit:

Four head of Draught Horses, 1 Sucking Colt, 1 Milch Cow, 6 head of Young Cattle, 2 head of Beef Cattle, 125 head of Sheep, 5 head of Stock Hogs, 1 Sow and Pigs,
2 FOUR HORSE WAGONS, 1 SPRING WAGON,
1 Wagon Bed, Bows and Cover, 1 pair of Wood Ladders, 1 pair of Hay Ladders, 1 Carriage, 1 Carriage Tongue, 1 Winnowing Mill, 2 Grain Cradles, 1 sett of Breechbands, 1 set of Front Gears, 2 setts of Carriage Harness, Plows, Harrows, 1 Dinner Bell, and many other articles too numerous to enumerate.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day when terms will be made known and a reasonable credit given by
ZACHARIAH DIEHL.
Aug. 26, 1864,-ts. JOHN ALSIP, Auct'r.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate.

THE undersigned will offer at public out-cry
On TUESDAY, the 22d of September, next,
the following described Real Estate viz:

His FARM in Napier Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Edwin V. Wright, Joseph F. Blackburn, William Border, and others, containing 169 Acres and the usual allowances, about 100 Acres cleared and all under fence, there is about 50 Acres of best quality of Sand Bottom, about 50 Acres of good Meadow land, and nearly all the remainder of Limestone quality. The improvements are a large FRAME HOUSE, and large FRAME BANK BARN, with other out-buildings. There has been about 1800 panel of Fence built within the last two years. This is one of the best Farms in the upper end of the County. Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day, when due attendance will be given and terms of payment accommodating to purchasers by
GEO. BLACKBURN.
Aug. 26, 1864,-ts.

PUBLIC SALE
OF A LOT OF CORN.

TWO-THIRDS of Twelve Acres of CORN and FODDER standing, will be sold
On WEDNESDAY, August 31st.
at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Weaver B. Cessna's Farm, six miles south of Bedford, on the Cumberland Valley Road. Also, an Acre and a-half of BUCKWHEAT, and a small lot of POTATOES. JOSEPH S. LARGENT.
Aug. 26, 1864,-1t*

HEADQUARTERS OF PROVOST-MARSHAL,
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, PENN'A.
CHAMBERSBURG, August 22d, 1864.

The Provost Marshal General directs notice to be given that inquiries on all ordinary subjects connected with the enrolment, draft, exemptions, liability to draft, credits, and accounts of men furnished, should be addressed to the Provost-Marshal of the District to which the business appertains.

In case the latter officer cannot give the information sought, he will apply to the Provost Marshal General of the Division or State. Answers may thus be secured more promptly than by addressing the Provost Marshal General at Washington, where more important business often prevents prompt answers to inquiries upon business of minor consequence. GEO. EYSTER,
Aug. 26,'64-3t. Capt. & Pro. Mar., 16th Dist., Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Isaac M. Imler, late of Union Township, dec'd., having been granted by the Register of said County, to the subscriber residing in Blair County, Pa. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate, are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against it will make the same known without delay.
JOSIAH IMLER.
Aug. 26, 1864,-6t. *Administrator.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers on the Estate of George James, late of Colrain township, dec'd., and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
WILLIAM JAMES.
SAM'L. JAMES.
Aug. 26, 1864,-6t* *Executors.*

PIANO FOR SALE

A six and a half octave Rosewood Piano nearly new and in good condition, for sale. Apply to Mrs. E. C. Hall at the residence of Wm. W. HALL.
Aug. 26 1t.*

LIST OF GRAND JURORS DRAWN FOR AUGUST TERM, 5TH MONDAY, 29TH DAY A. D., 1864.

1. Robert Taylor, Foreman, Farmer, Napier twp.; 2 Philip Cuppett, farmer, Napier twp.; 3. George Baughman, farmer, W. Providence twp.; 4. Jacob C. Devore, farmer, Harrison twp.; 5. A. J. Pennell, inn keeper, Colerain twp.; 6. Franklin Donahoe, farmer, Southampton twp; 7. David Kochenderfer, farmer, S. Woodberry twp.; 8. John Dasher, farmer, Hopewell, twp.; 9. Abraham Bennett, farmer, Southampton twp.; 10. Alexander Gump, farmer, Cumberland Valley twp.; 11. John Hershbarger, farmer, St. Clair.; 12. Daniel Barley, farmer, S. Woodberry twp.; 13. Geo. W. Hoover, farmer, Harrison twp.; 14. David Lewis, farmer, Union twp.; 15. Levi Carpenter, farmer, Londonderry twp.; 16. Sebastian Kegg, farmer, W. Providence twp.; 17. Henry Egolf, farmer, Napier twp.; 18. Peter Dewalt, cooper, Schellsburg boro.; 19. Henry Koons, farmer, Bedford twp.; 20. George Zimmers, farmer, Bedford twp.; 21. Thomas B. Wisegarver, farmer, St. Clair twp.; 22. John S. Ritchey, farmer, Bedford twp.; 23. Jacob Fetter, farmer Bedford twp.; 24. John Watson, farmer, Monroe twp.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS DRAWN FOR SAME TERM.

1. Jacob Kauffman, farmer, Union twp.; 2. Hubert Otto, farmer, Napier twp.; 3. William Werly, farmer, Cumb. Valley twp.; 4. Jacob Feightner, farmer, Juniata twp.; 5. Emanuel Beegle, farmer, Colerain twp.; 6. Henry Rose, farmer, Cumb. Valley, twp.; 7. Geo. Vickroy, farmer, St. Clair twp.; 8. Geo. F. Steel, farmer, Hopewell twp.; 9. James Hammond, farmer, Bedford twp.; 10. Samuel R. Hare, farmer, M. Woodberry twp.; 11. Michael Ritchey farmer, E. Providence twp.; 12. Daniel K. Barley, farmer, M. Woodberry twp.; 13. Saml. James, farmer, Colerain twp.; 14. Daniel Boyer, farmer, Union twp.; 15. W. Ingard farmer, Colerain twp.; 16. Samuel Feather, farmer, Colerain twp.; 17. Sam'l Bolinger, farmer, Liberty twp.; 18. Joel Diehl, farmer, Snake Spring twp.; 19. C. Myers, farmer, E. Providence twp.; 20. M. Deihl, farmer, Bedford twp.; 21. S. Burket, farmer, Union twp.; 22. John Border, gunsmith, Bedford boro.; 23. G. Fluck, farmer, Liberty twp.; 24. John B. Fluck, farmer, Hopewelltwp.; 25. J. Burket, farmer, Union twp.; 26. J. Stoler, farmer, Liberty twp.; 27. Josiah Miller, farmer, Londonderry twp.; 28. Emanuel Sharer, farmer, Monroe twp.; 29. Jesse Wright, farmer, Broad Top twp.; 30. Philip Clingerman, farmer, Southampton twp.; 31. Daniel Stoler, farmer, Liberty twp.; 32. Joseph B. Noble farmer, S. Woodberry twp.; 33. Philip Snider, farmer Monroe twp.; 34. Henry Wertz, farmer, Harrison twp., 35. Job Blackburn, farmer, Napier twp.; 36. Jacob B Mock, farmer, St. Clair twp.; 37. Jonathan Feightner farmer, Londonderry twp.; 38. James Carboy, farmer Bedford boro.

Drawn and Certified at the Commissioners' Office, May 3d, A. D. 1864.
JOHN G. FISHER.
Clerk.

LIST OF CAUSES PUT DOWN FOR TRIAL AT AUGUST TERM, 1864; (29th day.)

Hetty Miller vs. Samuel Smith; Thos. Keating vs. Directors of the Poor; Geo. Snyder vs. Adolphus Ake et. al. Jacob Oster vs. Henderson & Sleek; Susannah Sharks vs. Fred. Davis. O. E. SHANNON,
August ,5, 1864. Pro.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday the 30th day of August next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

Administration accounts of George G. Gilson, Executor of the last will and testament of Eli Fluck, of Hopewell twp., dec'd.

The account of John Nycum, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Leonard Nycum, late of Monroe twp., dec'd, and trustee for the sale of the real estate of said dec'd.

The account of David Ritchey Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Ritchey, late of West Providence twp., dec'd.

The account of Samuel Mock, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Mock, late of Union twp., dec'd.

The account of Valentine Steckman, Guardian of John B. Steckman, one of the sons of George Steckman dec'd.

The account of Maria Metz late of Broad Top twp., dec'd. who was administrator of George Metz, late of same place dec'd.

The Administration account of Abraham H. Hull, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Stineman, late of Union twp., dec'd.

The account of Amos Grass and John B. Hardinger, Administrators of Daniel Houck, late of Cumb. Valley twp., deceased.

The account of Joseph E. Long, Administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Daniel B. Long, late of Stonerstown, Liberty twp., dec'd.

Administration account of Lewis Anderson, Administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattles, rights and credits which are of Elizabeth Anderson, late of Broad Top twp., dec'd.

Account of George Baughman, Executor of the last

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1864.

MEETING OF UNION COUNTY COMMITTEE.—The Union County Committee will meet on Tuesday of next week (Aug. 31st) at 1 o'clock P. M. at the Washington Hotel in Bedford.

G. W. RUPP
Chairman.

UNION MASS MEETING.—There will be a Mass Meeting, of the Union Men of Bedford County in the Court House on Tuesday evening (Aug. 31st) of next week.

Let there be a turn out of all the friends of the Union and lovers of *Liberty, Law* and *Order*.

Speakers from a distance will be in attendance.

G. W. RUPP
Chairman. Co. Com.

JNO. LUTZ *Sec.*

AN APPRENTICE, (a boy about sixteen years old, intelligent and industrious) to learn the art of printing will be received at this office. Immediate application should be made. tf.

THE INQUIRER is a better medium than any other paper, for communicating with the people of Bedford county. It has a circulation of over twelve hundred and steadily increasing. Advertisements in this paper, reach a thousand readers more, than they would, published in any other paper that circulates in this county. tf.

"DEMOCRATIC CLUB."—The meeting of the democratic club Saturday evening was well attended.—Mr. Myers made a speech in which he declared his readiness to go in for any candidate, war or peace, on any platform to defeat Lincoln; whom he said must be defeated at all hazards." The President, Mr. Hartley made some remarks, the burden of which was that the President was a "very modest man." (so he said.) "These are soleman times," and he hoped "nobody wouldn't" joke. A committee was appointed to procure "instructive speakers." We hope the committee will be successful.

Geo. W. Householder and B. F. Myers have sent us valuable legislative documents, for which they have our thanks.

THE Somerset brass band will discourse Union music at the Court House next Tuesday evening.

CAMP-MEETING.—There will be a camp-meeting held near Pleasantville on the land of Mr. Samuel Shurfoot commencing Sept. the 9th.

N. B. No huckstering will be allowed.

H. B. Summers P. C.

THE sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Presbyterian Church next Sabbath. The Rev. Mr. Zahniser of Huntingdon will assist the Pastor.

SERENADE.—The Hon. Alex. King, President Judge of this judicial district arrived at Somerset on Saturday evening and was serenaded at the Ross House by the Union Brass Band. His Honor responded to the compliment in a befitting manner.—*Somerset Whig.*

☞ We would invite our friends attending Court next week to pay a visit to Gettys' Potagraphic Gallery, opposite the "Washington Hotel," and examine his beautiful pictures. They are very handsome specimens of Photographic art, and are not surpassed anywhere for beauty of style and finish. Any person wishing to procure a correct portrait of themselves should not fail to call upon Mr. Gettys, as they cannot get as fine pictures anywhere else.

EFFECTS OF THE BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says:

"We learn that several citizens of Chambersburg have become insane on account of the loss of their entire effects by the late Rebel fire in that town.—One of the number, a gentleman who had been engaged in business for years, was taken through this city, a day or two ago, *en route* for one of the eastern asylums. A terrible day of reckoning is in store for the fiends who destroyed Chambersburg and blighted the prospect of so many of its citizens!"

A GOOD TIME.—During court-week, it will be a good time for our old subscribers to deposite a few "greenbacks" at our office: though we can not undertake, that they will *remain* on "deposite" subject to call. In "this connection," as they say down at the Bath, we may remark, *en passant*, that it will also be a very good time, for new subscribers to come forward, pay in advance for the INQUIRER, and hereafter live respectably,-happy in the enjoyment of knowledge (paid for) as civilized people ought to be.

RECRUITING.—Dr. H. Hudson has received authority from Gov. Curtin to recruit volunteers under the five hundred thousand call. The recruits raised by the Doctor, will be credited to this Borough, to the extent of our quota, which is twenty-nine. The local bounty paid by the borough is four hundred dollars for one year's service. The Government bounty of one hundred dollars, and the pay of sixteen dollars per month, makes a total of six hundred and ninety two dollars a year.

A MEETING of Union men was held in the Court House, Thursday evening the 18th inst., to form a Union club. The attendance was slim, owing to various causes; principal of which were apathy, indifference &c. A committee was appointed to report a plan of organization. Messrs Durborrow and Over made a "few" remarks, and the Union Club—"that is to be"—adjourned to Friday evening the 27th inst. when a larger attendance and greater enthusiasm is confidently expected. We are informed that somebody will then try to make a speech or so, befitting the occasion.

☞ The former editor of this paper having a few weeks previous to the burning of Chambersburg, sent his files to the Bindery in that place, they were entirely destroyed. He is now preparing another sett of files of the INQUIRER while under his control, and he has been unable to procure the following nos. for which he will pay a liberal sum: July 25, 1862, May 9, July 10, Aug. 7, 14, 21, and 28, Sept. 4, 11, and 18, 1863 and March 25, 1864. He also desires to complete a file of the *Gazette* for the last two years and will pay liberally for the following nos. July 18, Sept. 12, Oct. 24, March 13 and 20, Sept. 18, Oct. 23, Nov. 13, 1862.

Horse Thieves--Communication from Mr. Geo. W. Williams.

For the Inquirer.

B. F. MCNEIL Esq:—Dear sir: my stolen horse has been found, he was taken up while on his way home, about two miles from Schellsburg on Thursday last, three days after being stolen. The thieves (for there were two of them) found they were tracked into the mountain and well guarded all around: they evidently became alarmed and thought it the safest plan to let the horses go. Mr. Horn's horse was taken up by a man on the mountain; neither of the horses had bridles on, although one of my near neighbors Jeremiah Knouff had a new saddle two bridles and a halter stolen the same night with the horses. I have paid the reward on the horse and would be very glad to have the opportunity to pay the reward on the thief. We are no doubt surrounded by a very large gang of horse thieves, and unless the people will do something to have it broken up, other horses will be stolen very soon. I think there ought to be meetings called and companies formed all over the country for the purpose of catching the thieves and applying Lynch law as they do in many places in the west, if nothing else will do. Had my neighbors all turned out (as a few of them did) we would no doubt have got the thieves as well as the horses, I for one am ready and willing to go into any arrangement to have this thing broken up, I would like to hear from some others interested on this subject.—Every man owning a horse is interested in this matter, recollect it is a poor plan to wait till after the horse is stolen, before the door is locked.

Napier Twp., Aug. 22nd 1864. Yours truly.

G. W. WILLIAMS.

MARRIED.

At his residence in Union Twp., on the 7th inst., by Thomas Oldham, Esq., Mr. Isaac Wentz, of Co. K, 55th Regt. P. V. V., to Miss Rebecca Claar, of Union Twp., Bedford county Pa.

On the morning of the 18th ult., at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. D. Hack, Mr. Wm. S. Elder, and Miss Kate Carper, all of the vicinity of Woodbury, Bedford county Pa.

DIED.

In Southampton twp., August 16th, Mrs. Mary Mills, aged 76 years, 10 months and 25 days.

In Union Twp., on the 30th of July, ult., Mary Elmira, infant daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann Oldham, aged 9 months and 8 days.

In Schellsburg, August 16th, James Edwin, infant son of Charles and Elizabeth Colvin, aged 4 months and 23 days.

May 7th ult., Sergeant Wm. B. Amich, a member of Co. E, 138th Regt. P. V., aged 29 years, 11 months and 29 days.

May 7th ult., Corporal Wm. Ake, a member of Co. E, 138th Regt. P. V., aged 27 years, 5 months, and 26 days.

The above named soldiers were killed in the battle of the Wilderness. Although buried on the field of battle, yet appropriate services were held at home for the comfort and consolation of the families, friends and relations, July 24th.

June 18th ult., Sergeant Isaac M. Imler, a member of Co. K, 55th Regt. P. V., aged 29 years 3 months and 22 days.

August 7th inst., Tobias Mock, a member of Co. K, 55th Regt. P. V., aged 25 years, 3 months and 12 days.

The former was killed before Petersburg, and the latter died from the effects of wounds, at New York, and his body was brought home and interred at Marietta on the 14th inst.

Michael Carle, died July 18th, aged 38 years, 8 months and 27 days.

John S. Carle, died June 5th, aged 52 years, 9 months and 29 days.

Justice Wilson Sleek, died July 2d, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Mrs. Elizabeth Knipple, died July 10th, aged 28 years, 4 months and 24 days.

O. S. Mock, died August 12th, aged 1 year, 6 months and 14 days.

A. Lincoln Stuft, died August 15th, aged 3 years, 7 months and 9 days.

On the 12th of July, 1864, of wounds, near Washington, Philip B. Bowen, son of John W., and Mary Bowen, aged 34 years, 3 months and 21 days. The deceased was a man of good character and loved and respected by all who knew him. He entered the service of his country on the 24th of February, 1864, was a member of Co. A, 61st Regt. P. V. He was engaged in all the hotly contested battles in the Wilderness. He was a brave soldier and a true patriot, ever at his post. He was formerly a resident of Bedford county, but at the time of his enlistment resided in Indiana county, Pa. The deceased leaves a wife and four children, with a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. He fell while fighting the battles of his country. He fills a soldier's grave in companionship with many a comrade who fell with him in that hotly contested action. Peace to his ashes. W. A. R.

New Advertisements.

☞ BROWNS BRONCHIAL TROCHES. The beneficial effects resulting from the use of this Remedy and its extensive use for Coughs, Colds and Throat Affections, has brought out many imitations, most of which contain injurious ingredients. The Troches have *proved* their efficacy.

A NUMBER of years have elapsed since the introduction of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS to the public. The prejudice in the minds of many persons against what are denominated patent medicines at first greatly retarded its sale: but as its virtues and merits became known, this barrier of prejudice was overthrown, and the demand increased so rapidly that in a few years scarcely a village existed in the United States in which the afflicted had not experienced the benefits arising from the use of the "Bitters," and at the present day there are to be found IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD vouchers for the great merits of the article. No greater cure for Dyspepsia can be found. *See advertisement.*

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned residing in Bedford Borough, upon the estate of Wilson Spidle, dec'd., late of said Borough, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement. J. R. DURBORROW,
Aug. 19th, 1864.—6t. Administrator.

Estray.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Bloody Run Borough, Saturday, August 6th, one iron gray mare, fourteen and a half hands high, 5 years old, heavy mane and tail, heavy foretop, flee bitten about the head, two white hind feet. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. Otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

WILLIAM T. GROVE.
BLOODY RUN, Aug. 19th, 1864.—3t*

CAUTION.

MY wife has left my bed and board, and I warn any person from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will not pay any of her accounts.

CLEARVILLE, Aug. 10, 1864.—3t* JOHN HANN.

HEADQUARTERS OF PROVOST-MARSHAL,
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, PENNA.
CHAMBERSBURG, August 8, 1864.

The Board of Enrollment of the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania will hold daily sessions at Chambersburg, commencing on Monday, the 15th inst., for the revision and correction of the lists of persons enrolled as liable to do military duty,

Persons who may be improperly enrolled, on account of *alienage, non-residence, unsuitableness of age, manifest permanent physical disability, or having served two years in the present war*, are invited to appear, prove their non-liability and have their names stricken from the lists.

Persons contemplating making application to have their names stricken off for any of the foregoing reasons, had better address a letter of inquiry to the Board of Enrollment, for the purpose of ascertaining the proofs that will be required before making personal application. All letters must state the township and county in which the writer is enrolled.

The Board will thank citizens for information of persons improperly omitted from the enrollment, as well as for the names of such as have become twenty years of age or have filed a declaration of intention to become naturalized.

Every man in the District liable to do military duty is personally interested in having the names of all persons not so liable stricken from the lists; whilst it is equally his duty and interest to see that none properly liable to domiliitary duty escape enrollment.

It is the duty of all citizens to see that delinquent drafted men are arrested and brought before the Board of Enrollment. Each Borough and Township is charged with the duty of furnishing its *full quota*. Drafted men heretofore delinquent who report themselves *at once* will not be regarded as deserters; but allowed to furnish substitutes or pay commutation, if not exempted by the Board.—In these cases, the township *may get obtain credit by prompt action.*

Citizens of sub-districts whose burdens have been increased by the failure of large numbers of drafted men to report, are assured that the draft will be enforced in every part of the District.

GEO. EYSTER,
Aug. 12,'64-3t. Capt. & Pro. Mar., 16th Dist., Pa.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, Pa.,
WM. DIBERT, PROPRIETOR.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Mrs. Filler.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests.—Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

WILLIAM DIBERT.
Bedford, June 24, 1864.

Notice to Tresspassers.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from TRESPASSING on the "Gro ve Farm," for the purpose of Hunting, Fishing, gathering Greens, Berries, or Passing through the enclosures.

may20'64-3m. J. W. SLONAKER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Charles Pensyl, late of Colrain twp., Bedford Co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY P. DIEHL,
July 15,'64-6t *Administrator.*

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of Bedford Borough for the year 1863. John Border Treasurer in account with the Borough of Bedford for the year 1863.

DRS.

Balance due Borough at last settlement	$29 32
Recieved from H. Nichodemus Collector on duplicate of 1861.	$30 60
Recieved from H. Nichodemus Collector on duplicate of 1862.	$393 00
Recieved from J. A. Henderson on duplicate of 1860	$147 22
Recieved from A. J. Sansom Weigh Master,	$26 32
Recieved from John Boor Weigh Master.	$16 20
Recieved from H. Nichodemus Collector for 1863.	$240 06
TOTAL.	$902 72

CR.

Paid Robert Montgomery for mending wheelbarrow.	$ 00 50
Paid James A. Henderson, for hauling dirt, &c.	$ 64 50
Paid W. F. Mann on order for cleaning street.	$ 18 31½
Paid Patrick Walls for hauling dirt.	$ 3 21
Paid Danl. Border cleaning town clock.	$ 21 50
Paid Shuck & Bagley cleaning hose.	$ 4 00
Paid Sundry persons acting night watch.	$ 61 92
Paid Levi Agnew Water Master, &c.	$ 64 48
Paid John Minnich fixing engine house.	$ 6 00
Paid James Corbay carting dirt.	$ 13 12
Paid Walter Brown carting dirt.	$ 4 25
Paid G. H. Spang Esq., services in Commonwealth against Barclay.	$ 10 00
Paid O. R. Shannon Esq., services in Commonwealth against Barclay.	$ 10 00
Wm. Hartley hydrants & freight.	$ 16 00
	$ 41 93
	$ 322 92½
Paid J. R. Durborrow Printing.	$ 8 00
Paid B. F. Meyers Printing.	$ 22 50
Paid Adam Weaverling Lumber.	$ 22 32
Paid Micheal Windal Shingles.	$ 15 00
Paid John R. Jordan work on Hay scales.	$ 32 97
Paid N. J. Lyons auditing Borough account.	$ 3 0
Paid Lewis Saupp auditing Borough account.	$ 3 000
Paid J. A. Henderson salary as High Constable &c.	$ 81 50
Paid John Palmer Salary as clerk.	$ 23 00
Paid J. S. Diehl salary as High Constable.	$ 20 00
Paid John Border salary as Treasurer.	$ 20,00
Paid on orders of W. F. Mann for work done on Richard street.	$ 310 82
Total.	$ 884 03½
Balance due Borough.	1864.
Statement of money due Bedford Borough	May 7th 1864.
Due from H. Nichodemus collector.	$ 194 99
Due from John Boor Weigh Master.	$ 69 45
On the above exonerations are to be deducted	$ 264 44

The undersigned Auditors of the Borough of Bedford do hereby certify that in pursuance of Assembly in such case made and provided, met at the office of U. H. AKERS in said Borough and audit and adjust the accounts between John Border Treasurer of the Borough and said Borough as contained in the foregoing statement.

Witness our hands this 8th day of July 1864.

Lewis Saupp.
D. W. Kauffman.
U. H. Akers.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificate of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit,

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deduction for commissions must be male from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any saving bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent, U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for the deposits.—The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA,

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Aug. 12, 1864-3m.

TO CLEAR THE HOUSE OF FLIES,

USE DUTCHER'S CELEBARTED

LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER,

A neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., 10th and Market Sts. Philadelphia, Wholesale agents. [ju3-3t.

White & Moor's Malt Coffee.

CONTAINING a portion of the best Java Coffee. The healthiest and cheapest substitute for coffee in the world. Price 20 cents per pound. For sale at the bargain store of G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscribers on the Estate of Ann Maria Barbara Hillegas, late of Harrison township, Bedford county, deceased.

All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER R. HILLEGAS,
JACOB B. HILLEGAS,
July 1, 1864-6t* *Administrators.*

O, YES!

THE undersigned having taken

AUCTIONEER'S LICENSE,

For Bedford County, offers his services to the citizens of the County. Address,

JOHN DELL,
June 17,'64-3. Six Mile Run, Bedford Co., Pa.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption **Five Per Cent. Interest will be Paid in Coin,** on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually. The interest is payable on the first days March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to order, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent and temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith and ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principle and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total FUNDED debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,-975,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs-revenue in gold for the current fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than **Ten Millions a Week.**

Subscriptions will be received by

All National banks

which are depositaries of Public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

May 13, 1864-4m.

BANNVART'S TROCHES,

For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,

From some of our Eminent Clergymen,

HARRISBURG, Feb. 6th, 1864.

C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wister's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with them all, can cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers, in cases of Hoarseness, coughs and colds. I have found them serving in time of need most effectually.

TO C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* In the habit of speaking very frequently, and in places where the vocal organs are very much taxed, I have found the need of some gentle expectorant, and that want has been supplied in your excellent Troches. I consider them very far superior to any Lozenges that I have ever used, in removing speedily that huskiness of the voice arising from its too frequent use, and impairing the effectiveness of the delivery of public addresses.

Yours, &c.,
JNO. WALKER JACKSON,
Pastor of the Locust Street Methodist Church.

TO C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:*—Having used your Troches, I am free to say they are the best I have ever tried, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted with sour throat or huskiness of voice arising from public speaking or singing.

Yours, &c.,
G. G. RAKESTRAW,
Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Church.

☞ I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches. W. C. CATTELL,
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

C. A. BANNVART & CO.,
HARRISBURG, PA.

To whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

April 29th, 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES!

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia where he has purchased a large and select stock of

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, of prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00, suitable for the pocket or the parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., &c., taken as low as 25 cents,

Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the Album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms and in the most durable manner.

Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.

Skylight Gallery, opposite the Washington Hotel,
Bedford, June 10, 1864. T. P. GETTYS.

COSTAR'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25 cent and $1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flask, $3.00 and $5,00 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known,"
"Free from Poisons,"
"Not dangerous to the human family,"
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ Sold wholesale in all large cities.
☞ ! ! ! Beware ! ! ! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY COSTAR.
☞ Principal Depot, 482 Broadway, New York.
☞ Sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists in Bedford, Pa.

mar. 4, 1864—6 mo.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans Court of Bedford county to report a distribution of the moneys remaining in the hands of John Cessna, Esq., Administrator of the estate of William Keefle, deceased, to and amongst creditors and heirs, will attend to the duties of his appointment on TUESDAY, THE 23d DAY OF AUGUST, inst., at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested are requested to attend, as this will be the last notice to persons having claims upon the fund.

JOHN P. REED,
Aug. 12, 1864-2t. Auditor.

$10 A DAY! AGENTS WANTED.—TO SELL THE "25 CENT LEGAL TENDER STATIONERY PACKAGE." Each package contains 35 Songs, 2 pages of Music, 18 sheets of Paper, 18 Envelopes, 1 Ruler, 1 Pen, 1 Pen Holder, 1 lead Pencil, 1 Design for Undersleeves 1 for Child's Apron, 1 for Embroidered Collar, 1 for Christening Robe, 2 for marking Letters, 15 Secrets never before published, worth many Dollars; and other information. Also, one beautiful article of Jewelry. Liberal inducements to AGENTS. Send Stamp for Circular.

WEIR & CO.,
43 South Third Street, Phila.

June 17, 1864-3m.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC,

These Bitters have performed more Cures
GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!
Have more respectable people to vouch for them

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

But is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Washington, January 1, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be.

Truly your friend,
THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, 259 Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,
JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

New York, Feb. 2, 1864.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed. Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM,
Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second affecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.

Truly yours, JACOB BROOM,
1707 Spruce St.

Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church, Philadelphia, December 26th, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of the Bitters induced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community, in a sly way; and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicine preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action was not upon only the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon St.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advized by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief: my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson:—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. Jackson" is on the **Wrapper** of each bottle.

PRICE.

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Doz, for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and a nufactory,

No. 631 ARCH STREET,

JONES & EVANS.

Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

N. B. We have discontinued the manufacture of the small or 75 cent. size, the Dollar Bottle, on account of its size being much the cheaper to the consumer. See that price One Dollar," is on the wrapper of each bottle.

NEW GOODS

AT

OAK HALL!

BLOODY RUN, PA,

J. B. WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS, NOTIONS!

Gloves, Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Children's Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOS, BALMORAL S AND GAITERS,
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RUCHES,

SHAKERS &C.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS,

Carpets,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS,

News and Other Items.

"How do you do?" That's English and American. "How do you carry yourself?" That's French. "How do you stand?" That's Italian. "How do you find yourself?" That's German.—"How do you fare?" That's Dutch. "How can you?" That's Sweedish. "How do you prespire?" That's Egyptian. "How is your stomach?" "Have you eaten your rice?" That's Chinese. "How do you have yourself?" That' Polish. "How do you live on?" That's Russian "May thy shadow never be less?" That's Persian.'

A QUAKER said to a gunner, "Friend, I counsel no bloodshed; but if it be thy design to hit the little man in the blue jacket, point thine engine three inches lower."

FRATERNAL affection finds a rare illustration in two brothers now residing in Kennebunk, Maine. A few years ago both started for Calafornia, but one was taken sick on the Isthmus and returned. His brother went on, and in a short time accumulated $3600, when he also returned and gave half of it to his brother. They, with their wives, live together, the latter "taking turns" in presiding at the table.

THE EYE OF THE NEEDLE.—A recent traveler to the Holy Land informs us that there is at the side of the principal gate of Jerusalum, a small one, which, upon occasions of great urgency, was opened for admission of persons after the great gates of the city were closed for the night. This gate, from its small size, was called the Eye of the Needle; and to get a *camel* through it all was no small task—for a *loaded* camel to pass was an utter impossibility. With the above fact before the mind, one can see that the words of our Savior, when speaking of the "strait gate" and the "rich man," were more literal than many suppose. And we see how, as the rich man passes into the narrow way, the sides and the low top of the strait gate scrape everything from him in which he had before trusted. No one can take anything but himself through. Far easier is it to strip a camel of its burden, than to divest a rich man of his trust in riches.—*Christian Register.*

PLANTS IN SLEEPING-ROOMS.—Daring the night plants breathe out carbonic acid and absorb oxygen. The breathing of plants is therefore at night like that of animals; but we must not imagine that they contaminate the air to the same extent. This is a very popular, and at the same time a very great mistake. It has been supposed that growing plants vitiate the air of a sleeping-room in consequence of the amount of carbonic acid which they exhale, and that they are unwholesome and ought to be removed, especially from the apartment of a patient. But allowing that they give off carbonic acid and destroy oxygen, yet if everything that does this is to be expelled then the lamps must be removed, the fire put out, and all visitors at the same time.

Now although plants do absorb oxygen give out carbonic acid at night, yet in this instance the process of combustion is so slight, that although evaporation has ceased, not the slightest heat is produced which is perceptible to the senses, or even to the most delicate tests which science furnishes. The absurdity, therefore, of removing the plants is at once seen. Let them alone! whether in flower or not they are doing no harm, and will do good if the patient is fond of flowers,—bring back the pleasant memories of the bright sun, the clear blue sky, the healthy breeze, of ramblés in the field and; they are not foes, but friends. I love them. They have often driven away sad thoughts. They will continue to cheer me to the end of life's journey. They will take up their watch by my head stone. No matter if it is only a little groundsel, chickweed, or moss; all are welcome, because all are beautiful! Woven by the magic chemistry of Nature from earth and air, colored by the distant sun, each is the work of an Infinite Being, associated with the past and linked with the future of an eternal universe; and naturalists will puzzle themselves about the nature of their chemistry, and try in vain to search out the grand secrets of their vitality for ages yet to come, as we do now.—*Once a Week.*

INTERESTING ABOUT BEES.—Bees which, when wild, make their nests in places totally dark, as in the hollows of trees, are in the habit, when domesticated, of closing every aparture that can admit the light into their hives, and will only carry on their work in a dark place. Schnibler has just made an extriordinary discovery, which, while explaining in a beautiful manner this characteristic of the bee adds another to the many striking examplifictions of that inscrutable power of instinct which which so often transcends reason to himself. Schnibler found that clear strained honey, which, kept in the dark, remained unchanged, when exposed to the light gradually chrystalline and solidified, undergoing, through the influence of the light, some molecular change, similar to that impressed upon the iodyne of silver of the daguerreotype plate. The bee, therefore, in order to preserve in the fluid form the nutriment it stores up for its progeny, shuts it up in total darkness.

QUININE is now the king of medicines; and while every one regards it as the most reliable and invaluable of remedies, there are many who think that with quinine and opium they can treat all diseases. The demand is enormous, and the more especially if we recall the rapidity with which this younger son of medicine has come into its rights. Into this country bark found its way for the first time late in the seventeenth century: and in France it won its entrance into the pharmacopœia by curing Louis XIV, being used then for him as a secret remedy, and on the following conditions: 48,000 livres, 2000 livres as a pension, and the title of chevalier. The communication between French and English physicians was not then complete or intimate, and so this magnificent price was obtained for Pallot's remedy. which was only a vinous tincture of quinine commonly employed in England. Louis XIV ordered its admission into the pharmacopœia; The sources of quinine are, however, gradually failing under the pressure of the enormons demand; and although the British government in forming plantations of cinchona trees in india have met with success in an important degree, yet the best kinds of quinine-bearing trees are said not to have succeeded so well as the others. —*London Lancet.*

THE MARRIED LIFE OF JOHN WESLEY.—When Wesley settled he said "It would be more useful to marry." He married a widow, who, through her jealousy, led him a life of wretchedness and misery. At last his spirit was up, and he wrote to her—"Know me and know yourself. Suspect me no more; provoke me no more; do not any longer contend for mastery, for power, money, or praise; be content to be a private insignificant person, known and loved by God and me." It was not likely that a woman would be pleased at being recommended to be an insignificant person. After twenty years of disquietude she one day left him. He bore it philosophically. He went even beyond it—he took his diary and put the most pithy entry into itI ever met with in a diary: "Non eam reliqui, non demisi, non revocabo," which may be translated thus: "I did not leave her; I did not send her away; I shan't send for her back." Aud so ended the married life of John Wesley.

THOSE REMARKABLE INSTITUTIONS—The great Public Schools of England, have recently been submitted to the examination of a Parliamentary Commision, whose lately published report exhibits a states of things curiously at variance with received notions. So far from the mass of English gentry (who usually are educated as one or the other of them) being well grounded in classical literature, it appears that any such acquirements are a rare exception to the general rule. At Eton, the most popular and wealthiest of the Foundation Schools, where eight hundred of the flower of British youth are brought up, and where the emoluments of the head master are between thirty and forty thousand per annum, the best that can be said is that a boy, if studious, "*is not thought the worse of* on that account; but all real influence and distinction in the school, are only to be acquired by intense devotion to rowing or crikeeting. In fact, the great majority of the Eaton boys are said to lead easy, pleasant lives, spending their time chiefly in the playing-field and on the river, and not a little of it in the public houses and taps of the neighborhood. Of Harrow School, where the receipts of the master are even greater than at Eaton, the record is a little better, and at Winchester School study is more regarded than ply, most of the hard-working clergy being educated there. At Westminster School, where Dr. BUSBY'S awful shadow still rules, it is stated that the system of "fagging" prevails so strictly that at the end of his first year a boy cannot only have made no advance, but he must necessarily know less than when he came, as the whole of his time would be taken up with blacking shoes, lighting fires. &c., for the elder boys, so absurdly does English conservatism cling to the worst abuses that have age and precedent in their favor. The only great schools that properly carry out their purpose are declared to be two of minor consequence and rank. Shrewsbury and Rugby, and in these the impetus toward good that yet survives are given to two distinguished men, formerly at the head of each. Dr. BUTLER and Dr. ARNOLD. It is noteworthy how the influence of good, honest and conscientious work dies not with its originator, bnt continues a directing and sustaining power. Under Dr. TEMPLE, the present able master of Rugby, the school is said to be a model of diligence and efficacy, such as the fondest hopes of Dr. ARNOLD rejoiced to anticipate.

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Information respecting Pennsylvania soldiers in the Hospitals of Philadelphia, may always be had by application to Jos. PARKER, chief of the Hospital Commission, at the rooms of the Young Mens Christian Association, No. 1004 Chestnut street.

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OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court, of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrators of the Estate of Jacob Detwiler, late of Middle Woodberry Twp, Bedford County, dec'd., will be sold at Public Out-cry, on the premises,

On SATURDAY, the 20th of AUGUST, 1864,

All the following described Real Estate viz: all that certain Farm, or Tract of Land, in said Township, late the Mansion Property of deceased, adjoining lands of Daniel Replogle, John Potter's heirs and others, CONTAINING EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less—about 65 or 70 acres cleared and under Fence—balance well Timbered, with a Good Two and a half Story DWELLING HOUSE with Basement Story. A large BANK BARN, and other out-buildings thereon erected. Also, there is a good APPLE ORCHARD, and plenty of fresh running Water upon the premises.

☞Sale to commence at One o'clock, P. M. of said day. Terms made known on day of sale by

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july 3, 1863—zz.

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Which they will sell

CHEAP FOR CASH,

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of Six Months; interest added in **All Cases**, after an account is due and not closed by Note.

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THESE ARE THE BEST TERMS WE CAN OFFER.

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PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS—A delicate and fragrant perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

For sale at the Bargain Store of

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MRS, SAMUEL H. TATE,

HAS opened out, at her residence, on Julia Ann Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of

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And the Philosophy of its Manufacture.

A small treatise, with valuable recipes on this subject, will be sent FREE, by mail, to persons who will send their address to

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MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by

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March 18, 1864—tf.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing. PETER H. SHIRES.

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LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS

PERSONS indebted to me for Subscription, Advertsing or Job-Work, will find it to their advantage to pay up, as I have determined to close up my accounts without a useless delay of two or three years. My bills are small and any one who desires to pay can do so without any great inconvenience. So pay up and save costs—as I will sue all indebted to me, for all sums, from Fifty cents upwards. Prompt attention to this notice may save trouble

J. R. DURBORROW.

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So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anothing in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,

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Call and see us before purchasing.

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apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

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OR

TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.

apr. 8, 1864.

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LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Spragues prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

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Bedford, Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

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Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

MILINERY GOODS!

MRS. S. D. GIBSON has just returned from Philadelphia with a new stock of

PRING AND SUMER MILINERY GOOD

BONNETS, HATS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the latest styles, cheap for cash.

PATTERNS for Ladies and Childrens DRESSES—Stamping Patterns, Braiding and Embroidery.

Ladies and Childerns Dresses made to order on the most reasonable terms.

All business in her line will be promptly attended to.

pr. 22, 1864—tf.

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AT

THE BARGAIN STORE OF

G. R. & W. OSTER.

WE are now receiving a choice selection of Fancy & Staple Dry Goods, embracing all the new styles and shades of Prints from 16 cents up; Delains, Schallies, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohair, Mozambiques, Black Silks, Victoria and Pacific Lawns, Cambric and Jackonet Muslins, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves in sets, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, of the best make and latest styles.

SHAWLS AND HEAD NETS—New fabrics and designs for spring and summer. Embossed Wool Table Covers, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, Cottonades, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of all the standard marks, from 15 cents up. White Ballardvale, Red, Grey and Striped Shirting Flannels.

CLOTHS, Cassimers, Satinetts and Jeans. Carpet and Floor Oil Cloths. Ready made Coats and Vests for men and boys, cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner. *Very Cheap.*

HOSERY, Gloves, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts. Cotton Yarn and Carpet Chain. Hats of every quality, style and color, from 12½ cents up.

BOOTS AND SHOES!—The largest and best assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens fine Calf, Goat, French Leather, English Kid, Morocco and English Lasting, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes and Buskins, in town, with and without heels—made to order. Call and see them; they speak for themselves.

GROCERIES.—Choice Coffee, extra fine Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Teas. Prepared and Essence of Coffee. A choice assortment of Sugar and Syrup, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, &c., &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO and Cigars of the choicest brands. Queensware, a full assortment.

HERRING and Mackerel by the barrel, half barrel or dozen; together with a great variety of other goods to which we call the attention of every body.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bedford, May 6, 1864.

GREAT BARGAINS

AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF

LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW

LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

BUT if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF

MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,

LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,

INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMEFT OF LADIES'

MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKER-CHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.

apr. '8 1864—d.

NEW FIRM!

The Rebellion Played Out!

PEACE ABOUT TO BE DECLARED!

E. M. FISHER, LITTLE JOHN C. AND WILLIAM F.

HAVE removed their new FANCY AND DRY GOOD STORE, to two doors south of the Post Office, into the room formerly occupied by Wm. Shafer, Esq., where they keep constantly on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.,

and pay especial attention to the sale of Needlework. Ladies' Collars, Cuffs, and Undersleeves, Linen and Silk Pocket-handker-chiefs, Ladies' Hose, Mitts and Gloves, Gentlemen's Hose, White Goods. Spool Thread, Ladies' Head Dresses, and Veils, Fancy Soaps, Hoop Skirts,

JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C.

all of which will be sold very low for cash.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buyiug elsewhere.

Bedford, apr. 15, 1864—tf.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address,

apr. 8, 1864—tf. LEVI AGNEW,
Bedford, Pa.

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

march 18' 1864—tf

HOSTETTERS'

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alternative of wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACHH LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Headache, General debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and so far as human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistable as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourges and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, and not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of Hostetter's Bitters.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dispepsia and in less confirmed forms indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits, and Fits of Languor*, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Billious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a general Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decrepitude arising from Old Age, it exercises on electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innoxious materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligen portion of the community, as Hostetter's Bitters.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers every where.

HEMBOLD'

Genuine Preparations.

COMPOUND EXTRACT

OF BUCHU.

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu, a positive and Specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, which the by Watery or Calcareous despositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, habits of dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the back, Universal lassitude of the Muscular system Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions of the face, Pallid countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes; soon follows impotency, fatuity epileptic fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who will say they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, insanity and consumption. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering but none will confess the records of the insane assylums. And melancholy deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the system, which Hembold's extract buchu invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Females, Females, Females.—In many affections peculiar to females the extract buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Cholosis or Retention, irregularity, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or schirrhous state of the uterus, leucherthoea or whites, sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex whether arising from indiscretion, habit of dissipation, or in the decline or change of life.

TAKE NO MORE BALSAM OR MURCURY,

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant and dangerous medicine. Hembold's extract buchu and improved rose wash, cures secret diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the Urethe, allaying pain and inflamation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous diseased and worn out matter.

Use Hembold's Extract Buchu for all affections and diseases of the Urinary organs, whether existing in